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(270) "Who builds a chapel to God and not to fame, | Will never mark the marble with his name (Pope)." The poet could not have composed a line so unmetrical. For "chapel" read "church."

(290) "I who speak to ye am he." "Ye for "you" and "you" for "ye" are common enough in *Shakespeare*, but are not found in the English Bible.

(612) If thine enemy be hungry, give him bread to eat; and if he be thirsty, give him water to drink (Bible)." If this, like all the other biblical quotations, is from the authorized version, it should read: "Therefore, if thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink" (Rom. 12:20).

(685) "Knowledge and wisdom far from being one | Have oftentimes no connection (Cowper)." For oftentimes" read "ofttimes."

(798) "Can Honor's voice provoke the sleeping dust? (Gray)." For "sleeping" read "silent."

There are in all more than five hundred pages of this book, and the rest must lie over till another time. There is always something to be thankful for, it is said. Here are no pitchforks and skeletons of vertebrates called diagrams.

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A Manual of Zoölogy. By RICHARD HERTWIG. From the Fifth German Edition. Translated and edited by J. S. KINGSLEY. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Pp. 704.

IN this volume Professor Kingsley has made available to a large class of American students Professor Richard Hartwig's *Lehrbuch der Zoölogie*, which since 1891 has held the foremost place in German schools. The work is not merely a translation, but in many places has undergone considerable change at the hands of the editor to bring it into accord with American usage. For example, the group Vermes of the original has been broken up and its members distributed among several phyla, while the Tunicata and Enteropneusti have been removed from their position as appendices to Vermes and brought into the phylum Chordata. The classification of the Arthropoda and Reptilia has also been materially altered.

On the whole, the translation is well executed, although a too literal rendering has given a distinctly German construction to many passages. The editor has followed the example of many recent translators in transferring the German word *Anlage* to the English edition and in translating literally many German compound words. *Schwimmlase*, for example, is translated "swim-bladder." On page 179 the German word *schwimmt* is translated "swims," thus giving an entirely wrong impression of the plankton, which is defined as comprising all forms which "swim" freely in the water. Again, on page 623, in the description of Figure 649, the figure of the brain of the Pavian monkey is designated "brain of fish otter," and *vice versa*. Such mistakes, however, are few in number, and do not materially diminish the value of the work.

A feature of the book which will be appreciated by students preparing for examination is the excellent epitome of the facts presented at the end of each chapter.

From the educational standpoint, it is difficult to see just what need in our system the present work meets. For the beginning student it is, in the writer's opinion, ill adapted, for the reason that the German author has attempted to give a condensed

but comprehensive epitome of his knowledge of zoölogy, rather than to present the essential facts of the science in the logical sequence in which the student should meet them in his everyday work. In this connection the absence of descriptions of type-forms, which is such an important feature of the excellent text-book of zoölogy by Parker and Haswell, is to be regretted. Moreover, it is the experience of most teachers that a real interest in the comparative anatomy of animals must be preceded by an interest in the animals as living organisms. The activity in nature-study in primary and secondary schools has created a need for text-books which will develop such an interest in the common animals of the American fauna. Such a need no German text-book can fill, and it would be well if the energy of the publishers could be diverted from the task of procuring translations of successful foreign publications to that of producing American text-books better adapted to the needs of our educational system.

On the other hand, Hertwig's text-book of zoölogy will doubtless find a place as a book of reference on the table of many teachers in secondary schools, and of the university student, although in these cases it must contest the field with many other text-books of English and American authorship, including Professor Kingsley's own excellent text-book of vertebrate zoölogy.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

[The notice here given does not preclude the publishing of a comprehensive review of any of these books.]

Animal Structures: A Laboratory Guide in the Teaching of Elementary Zoölogy. By DAVID STARR JORDAN AND GEORGE CLINTON PRICE.

New York: D. Appleton & Co. Pp. 99. \$0.50.

This does for zoölogy what Caldwell's manual (in this same series) did for botany.

Descriptive Chemistry. By LYMAN C. NEWELL. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. Pp. vi+590. \$1.20.

The preface states that this book is intended for teachers who wish to emphasize the facts, laws, theories, and applications of chemistry. The treatment of the application of chemistry to well-known industries, such as the manufacture of illuminating gas, acids, steel, bleaching powders, soap, paper, etc., adds materially to the interest and usefulness of the book. Mr. Newell's former book was well received, and if one may judge from the care taken by the author to have the various chapters well reviewed by chemists of many points of view, this book ought to be even more successful.

Animal Studies. By D. S. JORDAN, V. L. KELLOGG, AND H. HEATH. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Pp. vi+460. \$1.25.

This is intended to be a complete and compact treatment of elementary zoölogy, especially for those institutions of learning which prefer to find in a single book an ecological as well as a morphological survey of the animal world. The illustrations and general finish of the book are excellent, as becomes a member of the "Twentieth Century Series."